

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 1

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.025. Per Ton, \$80.50.
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 3d. Per Ton, \$83.20.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, September 30.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 83; Min. 75. Weather, fair.

W. A. KINNEY ON IMMIGRATION.

It is unfortunate for Hawaii that W. A. Kinney, "the brains of the Democratic party," was not here when McCandless first began to run amuck. What Colonel McCarthy, Doctor Raymond, Captain Campbell and others among the responsible Democrats tried to prevent, Mr. Kinney might have succeeded in doing, because, while the McCandless style of campaigning and the McCandless record will result in a McCandless defeat, it is ill luck for the Territory to have to endure McCandless demagoguery for six weeks at a stretch. McCandless will be defeated and badly defeated, but his campaign is sowing the seed of class prejudice, is spreading false ideas and is injuring the Hawaiian electorate in the eyes of the country generally.

Unfortunately for Hawaii it is, therefore, that a man of the stamp of W. A. Kinney was not present in the Democratic convention to stem the McCandless tide and talk plain truths to the Hawaiian delegates there assembled.

The views of Mr. Kinney and the platform of Democracy as drawn up by McCandless are diametrically opposed. Mr. Kinney takes the view upheld by the Republicans and an expression of these, coming from a man so widely known among the Hawaiians as is Mr. Kinney, should have a warning effect upon those Hawaiians who may have been heretofore led astray by McCandless' false logic. Mr. Kinney expressed his opinion very freely and very completely before the legislative committee considering the immigration bill, in March of last year.

The report of his address on that occasion, as it appears in The Advertiser of the following morning, is:

W. A. Kinney, being called upon, said that he was glad to note that the planters and the business men agreed on the need of the special income tax. He regretted the Hawaiians were not better represented, however, because they had the voting strength and would, after all, have to decide on the question, not only for themselves, but for all.

He feared, too, that there would be many who would regard the matter only as something to help the planters out of a hole, and urged everyone present to work among those not represented at the meeting with a view to convincing them that this was a question of general importance to all in the community. It would be regrettable if the measure should be killed on second reading because not understood rightly.

He regarded it as significant that nearly every man who opposed strongly the raising of the general taxes should be as one now to impose this extra tax upon themselves. For years the non-planting interests had hammered at the planters to do this very thing, and it would be deplorable now, at this juncture, if the legislature should adjourn without something being done.

Salvation of Hawaiians.

The speaker said he could not blame the Hawaiians for standing aloof, because to them it meant the loss of the majority of the vote, but he regarded it himself as the salvation of the Hawaiian people, the action which would set the standard of wages at the white standard and not the oriental standard. The act did not mean lower wages, but higher wages in Hawaii, a scale higher than at any time for twenty years.

The plan of the federal government had long been plain, and the Hawaiian plantations must learn to get along without oriental labor or go under.

Government by Commission.

"If we do not do it for ourselves, others will do it for us, and not only this, but everything else," said the speaker, who hinted strongly at government by commission, the wishes of the United States regarding Hawaii, the utilization of the Islands for strategic purposes being such that the legislature of Hawaii, the planters and the people could not be considered in the least.

Mr. Kinney concluded with a strong argument to show that European immigration would ultimately prove as great a blessing to the Hawaiian people as annexation has proven. He thought the scheme under discussion the most feasible and equitable solution of the immigration question. "We have the advantage of the selection of the immigrants and the planters pay for it. What better could be had?" he asked.

Representative Castro asked if he thought it fair to tax income-bearing corporations for the benefit of corporations now running at a loss. Mr. Kinney stating that the question was a broad one and one in which to solve those able to pay best should pay, while these very ones have come forward and made the very offer.

"They have made it; let us accept it quick."

DARE WE STOP IMMIGRATION?

During the year ending June 30 last, there were registered as American-born citizens in this Territory, three thousand, two hundred and two Japanese male children.

During the year ending June 30 last, the number of Japanese children attending the public and private schools of Hawaii increased six hundred and sixty-three over the year before, while the total number of all the children of the other nationalities decreased.

In 1900 the Hawaiian children in the public schools outnumbered the Japanese by three thousand, six hundred and forty-five; in 1910 the Japanese children in the schools outnumbered the Hawaiians by two thousand, seven hundred and forty-three.

Ten years ago the Japanese pupils in the schools formed less than nine per cent. of the total; today they form over twenty-seven per cent.

Ten years ago the Portuguese pupils formed nearly twenty-five per cent. of the attendance at the public schools; today they form less than nineteen per cent.

The increase in numbers in ten years has been less than nine hundred for the Portuguese; for the Japanese it has been five thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five.

The number of births of Hawaiian children is decreasing every year; the number of births of Japanese children is increasing every year.

Ten years ago there were five thousand Hawaiian-born Japanese. The figures of the present census will be out shortly. They will show, probably, that the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii today number fifteen thousand or near it.

In the face of all this can Hawaii afford to shut out European immigrants, eligible to become citizens and of a class to become permanently residents with their interests the interests of Hawaii?

Can Hawaii afford to allow things to stop as they are today in the light of the fact that Washington stands prepared to degrade the Territory to the status of a possession unless we make good in the way that has been repeatedly pointed out?

TRENT'S MOVE.

R. H. Trent is not improving his position in the eyes of the many business men who have heretofore supported him in his various candidacies for the trusteeship by his continued silence on the question of immigration. It is now two weeks or more since he promised to present his views in writing for the public; it is two weeks since The Advertiser offered him the use of its columns to make plain the reasons why he stands opposed at this time to the general good of all the people of this community. Mr. Trent is not always so quiet. He has been known generally as a man always ready to make plain his position. In the past he has received enough Republican support to elect him. He owes it now, to those Republican supporters, to tell why he is behind McCandless in his campaign of misrepresentation and his effort to materially depress the sugar industry. It appears to be your move, Mr. Trent.

Red fish are running in the harbor, and this presages the death of some one high in rank in Hawaii nei, according to the ancient and honorable superstition of the Hawaiians. It may also mean the death of Link's political aspirations.

DO IT NOW



THERE ARE ONLY SEVEN DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO REGISTER.

POLITICAL LETTER TO YOUNG VOTERS

My Dear Boys:—You should all do a little work in politics before election. You should not only vote right, but get two or three others to vote right. A country's safety depends largely upon the political work of men who work because, in their very heart of hearts, they believe that their political principles are founded in truth and righteousness. That is the kind of worker you should be. Don't get down to anything mean or tricky, but work because you believe the Republican position is right and that the election of Kuhl, Shingle, Lane, Chillingworth and all the rest of the ticket will be for the good of the Territory. Then your heart will be in your work.

You will hear a lot of stuff that the Republican party is the rich man's party, and that the Democratic party is the poor man's party; that whenever a rich man grows richer it is at some poor man's expense. This is all poppycock.

Most of our richness comes from the soil, and I will put the case so that you can understand it. When a farmer raises a good crop of taro, or sweet potatoes, or corn, the farmer is richer and no man is poorer. When a man digs gold out of the earth he is richer but nobody is poorer.

There is a natural increase of the world's wealth which benefits all. In this Territory, whenever the rich are doing the best the poorer people are also doing the best. When railroads are being built by capitalists, labor is busily occupied and receiving its highest reward. It is the same when harbors are being improved, fortifications built and other public works constructed.

The Republican party is the party for the whole people, for rich and poor alike. It does not array one class against another, but works for the common weal of all classes. This is not the year for a Republican to monkey with his ticket. If he is not careful,

he will get it tangled and twisted up so that his ballot will not be counted. There is too much at stake this year, it is the time for straight ticket voting. Do this, boys, and when you hear the news of victory you can cheer with your whole heart in it, and rejoice that you had a share in it.

The Republican party has a large membership and is a very active organization. There is nothing dead about it. The very humblest one of its mighty membership is doing something and you must not be surprised if, in the midst of all this activity, you find a few kickers. But when you come to analyze these kickers you will find that they have had some little axe to grind and chipped a piece out of the steel. But against these kickers we have a great party which, by its intelligence and freedom of thought, its energy and inventive genius, has been the foremost factor in the upbuilding of our great country and in the advancement of our Territory.

Once there was a man who traded a good farm for a drink of whisky and a plug of tobacco. The Bible tells us of Esau who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Tradition informs us of a man who cut off his nose to spite his face. And of such as these are the Democrats formed.

Pardon me, but—what is there about Link to make you think you could love him?

Every chap who lost his job because he ought to have lost it; every chap who is afraid of losing his job because he knows he is not worth his salt; every chap who wants to ain't everything that is, and wants to be everything that ain't; every crank; every chap who has been in succession a member of every political party, of every faction, of every fusion and of every caucus is for Link. Why? Because they have tried every other political ism and have nothing left but the last Link in the Democratic chain.

Boys, don't be found in any such company.

YOUR POLITICAL PARENT.

REPORT SHOWS PUNAHOU PROGRESS

Increasing Attendance Demands Higher Entrance Requirements of More Room.

The report of the education committee of the Oahu College trustees, presented at a recent meeting, contains comment on present and future plans of the school which are of interest not only to graduates and patrons but also to the public generally. The report is printed in some detail below. The committee consisted of W. D. Alexander, W. R. Castle, E. W. Damon, and W. L. Whitney.

Committee's Report.

The education committee of the college present their report for the year 1909-1910. As President Griffiths was absent this year, the committee give many of the educational and administrative details which ordinarily form a part of the president's report.

President's Absence.

In the absence of President Griffiths considerable more than usual of the details of the administration of the college came under the direct supervision of the committee. This experience had its value for it brought the committee in many ways into close touch with the problems of the college, the teachers on the staff, and the plans of the administration.

Acting-Principals.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Fitts, who were principals in charge of the affairs of the college last year, cooperated cordially with the committee in every way. The committee desires to bear testimony to the fidelity, care, good judgment, and success with which they performed their duties.

Statistics.

For several years President Griffiths has presented tables of statistics; for purposes of comparison they need to be complete year by year as they will grow increasingly valuable in making plans for development. The committee presents these usual tables now appended to this report as a part of it.

Numbers.

Registration this last year was the heaviest in the history of the school. Our numbers are now so great that we can not much longer postpone the settlement of this problem. Apparently one of two things must happen, either

the buildings must be increased, or a rigorous restriction in numbers made. For two or three years the president has had in effect a plan by which by increasing standards of scholarships, admission has become somewhat more difficult and continuance in the school more dependent upon actual ability to do the work of the classes. This stiffening of the requirements naturally has affected most the oriental and Hawaiian students. This policy, however, has only kept the flood in check; it has not reduced it. It seems apparent that soon more vigorous steps will have to be taken to bring about the desired results. Naturally the restrictions will be of two kinds; first, an increase in the tuition; and second, a still more rigorous exclusion of students unprepared for the work of the classes in which they are registered.

Needed Additions.

The additions to our plant which are needed for any increase in our numbers or in our course of study should be presented at this point.

(1) An increase in our endowment which will enable us gradually to add to our college courses, to cover better our present field of educational work, to meet the gradually rising standard of teachers' salaries and to provide equipment and facilities for the maintenance of our present high standards in all departments.

(2) An addition to Charles R. Bishop Hall which will give us class rooms, library and working space for an enrollment which grows larger every year.

(3) A gymnasium whose need grows more and more apparent. The plans call for ample locker rooms respectively for girls and boys, a floor which will give an abundance of air and light and at the same time privacy which is so desirable for our girls. In addition as a special feature the building should have a kitchen with adequate equipment to serve a cheap, daily, hot lunch to day students, after the same manner of the cafeterias, so common now in the East, and also at commencement and other times to serve an alumni luncheon.

(4) An addition to Bishop Hall of Science which amounts to a doubling of our present laboratory facilities.

(5) A music hall provided with an auditorium, studios and necessary instruments.

Oral Expression.

This special department by which students throughout the school are taught the proper use of the voice and the fundamentals of reading aloud intelligently and intelligibly has in its four or five years of existence more than justified its establishment. In a full school generation, the results of this training ought to be marked.

During this year the interest in dramatics has been excellent. The department staged "As You Like It" in a

distinctly creditable manner. The class in parliamentary law and public speaking has had good training and practise in these very desirable essentials. The influence of the class has been seen throughout the school in the conduct of the business of school organizations and of the classes.

Commercial Department.

The effort in this department is to give as general and broad a training in academic subjects as possible, and at the same time to train up students who are fairly expert in the special commercial department work. For use in training students in receiving dictation direct on the typewriter a new Edison business phonograph has been installed for next year.

The demand for graduates of this department who have a broad general education and adequate special training is greater than we can meet. It is a wonder that more of our students do not get the training which this department gives.

Music Department.

In the last five years, especially in the last two years, the music department has made distinct advances. At the beginning of the period of comparison, there was little general interest in music and less skill in producing it. The teaching was quite perfunctory and no musical spirit in the best sense existed. At the present time a beginning has been made on the development of a well considered plan for making the music department one of the strongest departments of the school. With the local interest in music, and with such a constituency as we have, a department which will be considered by all a credit to us ought to be maintained. In her peculiarly isolated situation Hawaii can and should support good music. Oahu College ought to be the center of music in these Islands.

The teaching of singing under a special teacher throughout the school is one of the first steps in this development. Then the demands of well equipped teachers in piano, voice, organ and violin, will bring the department up to the standard that we desire. There is much evidence of this increase in interest and in achievement, but much remains to be done.

The plan for the development of the department provides that the department shall be put on a firm financial basis, that the credit balance each year shall go into a fund for the maintenance and growth of the department, that the graded course in music, allied with the regular academic course, shall be continued and extended until the department can give a certificate for a complete musical course, and that the faculty be gradually increased by teachers who in musical skill and training shall be able to take leading places in Honolulu musical circles.

Pictorial Instruction.

The use of pictorial instruction in schools is increasing. Not only because of its general advantages but also because of our peculiarly isolated situation, the committee believes that this kind of instruction should be increased at Punahou. As part of the library equipment, or in some way, more pictures, maps, and illustrative material should be secured for class room use. In this the reflectoscope used either with slides or with pictures, especially now that day-time current is available, should be encouraged. In this connection, the presentation to the college of the Cooke Memorial, which will have in it masterpieces of painting and probably replicas of celebrated sculptures has a greater significance even than the splendid gift in itself first suggests.

The drawing, now given so successfully to all students through the grades and higher classes, should be supplemented by courses in fine arts, in the history of art, and in more advanced work in drawing and painting.

Future Plans.

Under the present endowment the college can not undertake any very large additions to the curriculum, or any wide extensions to the present plans of instruction. This committee, who in a way represents the spending end of the concern, feels, however, that plans for the future should always be in formation and be ready for putting under way at short notice. In many ways, and in many ways of which this report makes no mention, progress has been made. It is the plan to keep pace with educational progress and to keep Punahou in the rank of the best schools of the land.

Along two or three lines the committee feels that some immediate attention should be given to plans for progress, some of them already discussed.

(1) A college course, or at least a beginning of one, should receive immediate consideration. The college is in a strategic position now in this matter which it will give up if action is long deferred. For this a liberal endowment is necessary.

(2) Physical education, on a systematic and directed plan is much needed, especially by the girls, and also by the boys who do not enter generally into athletics.

(3) The library is just beginning to come into its own as a widely used instrument of instruction. When the books are fully catalogued and when the librarians can give more of his time to the users of the books and less to the books themselves, this part of our equipment will be one of the most effective. Much is being done now and more can and will be done.

The committee feels a responsibility in this constructive educational work and urges the cooperation in thought and action of all of the trustees in keeping Punahou at its present high level of efficiency and in advancing her to an even more influential place.

ORDERED AWAY.

The following enlisted men of the Fifth Cavalry have been ordered to leave on the transport Sheridan next month and report to the commanding officer, recruit depot, Fort McDowell, California, for discharge: Sergt. Edward Ogden, Troop L; Corp. Charles H. Bell, Troop K; War. Lemuel J. Sweet, Troop K; Priv. Henry M. Dodge, Troop K; Priv. Joseph R. Weigand, Troop K; Priv. James Wilson, Troop K; Priv. William A. Brennan, Troop M.

Drum Major Stephen D. Hauser of the Fifth Cavalry land has been appointed color sergeant, vice Biehl, retired, and Cook James T. Grant has been promoted to the post of drum major.

"Helga's Bones"

See window for latest photos of all that is left of the "Helga." Taken this week, with a 3A Folding Pocket Kodak, Eastman Kodak Company.

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SAVING STAMPS CARD.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—An arrangement was concluded by the post-office department and the treasury department yesterday by which the latter directs the bureau of engraving and printing to prepare 1,500,000 postal saving stamps cards for the use of the post-office department.

The cards will be sold for ten cents each. Stamps sold at ten cents each by the postoffice department may be affixed to the cards, and when the stamps and card amount to one dollar the card may be deposited at a postal savings bank station to the credit of the depositor. The purpose of the system is to encourage small savings by children.

Lady Customer (in furniture shop)—What has become of those lovely sideboards you had when I was last here? Salesman (smirking)—I shaved 'em off, madam.—Boston Transcript.